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[413] THE MANAGER.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1910.

THE Chinese year which has just closed will be noteworthy in the history of the country if only for the reason that it marks the definite commencement of a serious attempt to compile a National Budget for China. Shortly after the Prince Regent assumed the reins of Government the Board of Finance secured the approval of the Throne for a series of important regulations aiming at the adjustment of the finances of the empire. Quarterly statements of account were required to be submitted to the Board from the Provinces. These statements were to be compiled in accordance with a form issued by the central authority, designed to ascertain the revenue from each source, such as land-tax, grain tax, salt tax, tea tax, customs dues, miscellaneous dues, jilkin, excise, &c., and of the expenditure, such as salaries and allowances, military pay and expenses, of arsenals or Government factories, public works, education, police, contributions to Peking, share of foreign indemnities and loans, miscellaneous expenses, &c. The Provincial Bureaux have the power to make any inquiries they wish of any public office, and if obstacles are placed in their way, or if they themselves are found guilty of malpractices in so doing the offenders will be impeached. All yamen or other public establishments are required to send in returns of their income and expenditure to the Bureaux whose duty it is to compile them into a general return for the whole province and send them quarterly in this form to the Board of Finance. From the information published

in the vernacular Press from time to time in the course of the past year it would seem that the Board of Finance has been at some pains to secure the compliance with the regulations. From the beginning of this, the second year of Hsuan Tung, provincial estimates are to be framed of the next year's income and expenditure, and all public departments in Peking are likewise required to frame estimates and submit them to the Board of Finance. This procedure is to be followed for five years before the attempt will be made to compile a National Budget. Doubtless, in the meantime, the provincial returns will show the need for considerable readjustments. The various statements from the Provinces and metropolitan departments are to be laid before the respective Provincial Assemblies for examination, and so far as the purely local accounts are concerned they will apparently have the power to regulate them. Clearly, the commencement of this highly necessary reform represents a long stride along the path of progress. Coincident with these measures Special Commissions have been engaged in drawing up rules for a regular civil service and fixing the salaries of all officials in Government service. A beginning has been made at the same time with other reforms, such as the revision of the Criminal Code, a remodelling of the judiciary and the creation of a police force. Crude as most of the attempts undoubtedly are, they nevertheless mark a change which is bound to have important developments leading to the birth of a purer and a more efficient administration in China, to the great benefit of the people and the enhancement of China's status among the Powers of the world. Congratulations are evoked not so much on account of what so far has been accomplished, but rather because the Government have now an ideal which is clear and definite, and there is evidence on every hand that they are working surely, if slowly, towards it.

Mr. Hamilton King, the U.S. Minister to Siam, is at present in Hongkong.

Mr. Mackintosh, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin, is going home on leave in April.

H.M.S. *Merlin* arrived in port yesterday morning. It is expected that the *Monmouth* will leave for Colombo to-day.

There are reports in Northern papers of the insanity of several Chinese firms in Manchuria engaged in the loan drive. Many loans have been good reports were expected to fall.

A brilliant case of diphtheria and an Indian (imported) case of enteric fever were the only cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week.

It is reported, from a reliable source, that the merchant of St. Petersburg and Moscow are planning a large excursion to China and Japan, the details of which will be decided shortly.

It is reported, says the *Shanghai Times*, that a number of Chinese are to bring an action against the French Municipal Council with reference to land taken or at least staked out for road making purposes in the French Concession Extension.

In April next a large four-masted sailing vessel from Denmark will visit the Far East. She will have on board 300 students of the Danish Maritime School for the purpose of enabling them to obtain a practical knowledge of navigation.

The city and the Peak have been "invaded" during the past few days by troops from the Japanese warships in port, and from the German troopship *Patricia* which arrived from Wilhelmshaven on Sunday with 1,169 men on board.

H.M.S. *King Alfred* goes into dock to-day for an overhaul prior to her departure for Home. She leaves on the 26th inst., and it is expected that the command will be transferred by Admiral Lambton to Admiral Winaloe at Singapore.

After hearing further evidence in the case in which two Chinese were charged with snatching a long coat from a compatriot, Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday convicted the defendants. Each man was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The coxswain of the *Ho Neng*, a passenger launch running between Hongkong and Ran-chung in Chinese Territory, was fined \$150 or six months imprisonment by Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for carrying 139 passengers in excess of the number allowed outside the local trade limits.

A Chinese report of a reception given by the general public at Peking to the Provincial Delegates reads: "One of the representatives Mr. Sun Rang-yi rose and said: Gentlemen, I beg to be excused for not making a long speech. We do not deserve any reception, for our scheme has been set at naught by the issue of an Imperial Edict to-day. The Government is under the impression that a Chihchang Yuan (Provincial Assembly) is a House of Parliament, when in fact the former has the nature of a yamen. All the members were disappointed, some bursting into tears, others breaking and smashing tables and tea-cups."

Mr. W. E. T. Tuckey has been appointed Municipal Engineer at Tientsin.

The second party of American tourists under the direction of Mr. Clark are due to arrive at Yokohama on the 25th inst. The Japanese merchants are preparing to give them an even greater reception than was accorded the first party.

The Vladivostok Municipal Assembly has donated to the Japanese Buddhist large building lot there for the purpose of erecting a Buddhist Temple. The donation is much appreciated in Japan, as showing the goodwill and close friendship at present existing between Russia and Japan.

One of the sure signs of general opening-up of the interior of Manchuria, a Dalny paper states, is seen in the rapid increase of demand from the north for sugar. Most of the supplies have so far been drawn from Shanghai and South China ports. The New Year's Holidays naturally raised the consumption of sugar locally as well as elsewhere and have reduced the stocks.

There have been rumours of several closures among the Chinese banks owing to the New Year settlements, says a Shanghai contemporary, but it is learned from a prominent Chinese banker that this has not been the case, although several of the smaller banks have had to be helped over the crisis by the larger concerns. This causes the best feeling during this time of settlement.

Tanwan Mineral Water Company has been registered with a capital of \$50,000 in 21 shares (40,000 cumulative and participating preference) to acquire and turn to account mineral springs, mineral and a rated waters, to acquire the sole rights of importation, distribution, and sale throughout Europe of the Japanese mineral water known as "Tanwan," to adopt an agreement with M. E. Bandmann and the Tanwan Syndicate, Limited, and to carry on the business of bottle makers, etc. The first directors are: H. W. Barnett, Sir Theodore V. S. Angier, J. E. A. Dick Lander, and G. I. K. Davidson.

The Throne has sanctioned the revision of the rules and regulations and general working of the Board of Posts and Communications (Yochuanpu), which includes railways, roads, telegraphs, telephones, navigation, and posts. It has at once taken steps to carry out this work by the appointment of a special expert Imperial Commission, whose members include S. S. Yung, President of the Tongshan Engineering and Mining College, who is a graduate and M.A. of Columbia University, New York, and a B.A. of the University of California, and a Hanlin Scholar, A. L. Ahlo, LL.D. (Cam.), of the High Court of Justice, Peking, who was an associate in the office of the Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands under the American Administration for several years; Captain Li Jui Tong, graduate of an American school of navigation, Y. C. Chang, LL.D. (Yale), and many others equally able.

An instance of the most amazing coolness came under the notice of the U.S. Court officials whilst they were at Tientsin. An American and Russian, it is related, went into a native baul, and while the former was endeavouring to get change for several bank notes the latter bent over the counter and opening a drawer abstracted a bundle containing \$2,000 in notes. Both men looked at the officer, but the native clerk at once missed the money and bet off after the pair. Coming up to them he demanded the money, and without the slightest show of protest the Russian handed him back the bundle. He returned to the bank, but on opening the notes found he was \$200 short, and once more set off after the man. Without difficulty he found him and with as much ease as before secured the return of the money. Whether the whole affair was intended as a course kind of practical joke it is difficult to say; but the *Shanghai Mercury* understands the matter has been jealously scrutinised by the authorities.

ACCIDENTS AT THE RACE COURSE.

We regret to record that Mr. F. B. Deacon has met with a somewhat serious accident while riding at Happy Valley. He was kicked by his pony and had to be removed to hospital on an ambulance. It was found that he was suffering from a dislocation of the hip joint. After much difficulty the joint was reset, but it will be some days before he is able to leave his bed.

Mr. Burkall also met with an accident, though fortunately not of such a serious nature. While mounting Little Gem Rose he was thrown by the pony and received slight injuries to his back.

ANGRY SPIRITS.

Wild shrieks of "Save life!" arose in the vicinity of the Tait-tai-mul Police Station early yesterday morning, and caused the sleeping policemen to turn out of bed with alacrity. Rushing in the direction of the cries, the police were astonished to see an aged woman beating the air to the accompaniment of her screams. Catching hold of her they asked the cause of the disturbance, and when she had quietened down a little they learned the story. It appears that the woman is a widow and for years she has neglected to tend the incense pots at the tomb of her husband in Canyon. For this forgetfulness of her duty to her husband's memory, she told the police, she was assailed by the spirit of the departed and a host of evil spirits. The policemen evidently thought she was *non compos mentis*, and took her before Inspector Collett. After a few questions the Inspector recommended her to return to Canyon and to "chín-chín-joe" until the spirits were pacified. The terrified woman said she thought this was the best course, and left the station to start on her pilgrimage after unsuccessful efforts to obtain a journey.

TELEGRAMS

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ITO.

Tokyo, February 14th.

The trial at Port Arthur of the assassins of Prince Ito has been concluded. The principal assassin was sentenced to death, and the chief accomplices to three years imprisonment.

[BUTLER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE FATE OF THE "GENERAL CHANZY"

London, February 14th.

The French Trans-Atlantic liner "General Chanzy" met her fate by being driven out of her course by a storm and the current carried her on to the rocks.

Her boilers exploded and she sank immediately.

The passengers were below at the time, and 150 were lost.

RITIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

London, February 14th.

Numerous Social Democratic demonstrations against an unpopular Franchise Bill have taken place in the streets of Berlin.

The police prevented a mass meeting in the centre of the city, and the demonstrators came into conflict with the police, who fired blank cartridges as a warning to the crowd.

Several persons were injured.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Worse than before.

London, February 14th.

The floods in the valley of the Rhone are worse than before.

Whole villages are submerged.

THE ENTERIC OUTBREAK AT MALTA.

London, February 14th.

To date there have been 200 cases of enteric at Malta.

The outbreak is now subsiding.

[MANILA "CARLENEWS" SERVICE.]

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, February 7th.

Secretary Newton W. Gilbert has been appointed vice-governor of the Philippines and Justice Charles B. Elliott of the Supreme Court of the Philippines has been named as member of the Philippine Commission.

The nominations were decided upon after conference between the President, Secretary Dickinson, General Edwards and others interested in Philippine affairs, and have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

The vice-governorship was tendered to Charles E. Magoon, formerly governor-general of Cuba, but he declined it.

Commissioner Elliott will take the portfolio of commerce and police, formerly held by Governor-General Forbes.

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST AND PHILIPPINE CIGARS.

Washington, February 8th.

The officials of the tobacco trust were given a hearing to-day by Secretary of War Dickinson in the matter of their protest against the stamp of the Insular Government being placed on Philippine cigars.

When the representatives of the tobacco interests of the United States had been heard in support of their protest, Sr. Benito Legarda, Resident Commissioner, Sr. Jose Rosales, president of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce of Manila, and assistant general manager of La Tabacera, and Sr. Lorenzo Correa, manager of the cigar department of the same establishment, were given an opportunity to reply to complaints which they did.

NAVAL RALL.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

Soldon has the City Hall presented such a brilliant spectacle as it did last night on the occasion of the ball given by the Commander-in-Chief, Captain, and Officers of H.M.S. *King Alfred*. Not only was the hall and its approaches decorated with that excellent taste and ingenuity which distinguishes the handsy man on board our ships of war, but the gathering itself was characterized by a splendour which has not been surpassed this season. As a matter of fact, the ball was a very picturesque event, and of no little social importance, and it is safe to say that the dance will be remembered by many with pleasant thoughts.

The work of decoration was taken in hand very seriously, and the result of the labours of a large staff from the ship was very picturesque. The entrance was embellished with bunting, the stone pillars, swathed with bunting, presented a warm appearance, and the naval aspect of the gathering was emphasised by the serviceable ten-inch gun which thrust its burnished sides into view or the smaller three-inch and Maxim guns which remained more modestly in the background. Plants adorned the stairway, but the most arresting part of the whole scheme of decoration was the very fine model of the *King Alfred* which was placed within a frame on the landing. This beautiful piece of handicraft on the part of the ship's mechanical staff was greatly admired, and rightly so. It was twenty-one feet in length and was a perfect model of the cruiser, everything being made to scale. No detail was overlooked, even the wireless apparatus being shown, and the work was all the more remarkable in that it had been undertaken and completed within a very short time. The framework was lit with lights which illuminated the perfect detail of the workmanship. St. George's Hall, being the only one used for dancing, the greatest attempt at embellishment was seen here. The walls were beautifully draped with red and white cloth, and at intervals circles of glittering bayonets and outcashes, with vari-coloured lights gleaming from the centre, caught the eye. Another entrancing effect was the device for indicating the number of the dance. Circles of red and blue lights gave a contrast to the white surface on which was switched in black figures the number of the dance. St. Andrews Hall, which was a tiled as a supper room, was also treated very artistically with the prevailing red and white and the circles of bayonets and outcashes, one shield set with revolvers in the centre looking very effective. Here also the silver trophies won by the ship in various forms of exercise were displayed and presented a very attractive appearance.

Over 400 invitations had been issued, and the guests began to arrive shortly before nine, at which hour dancing commenced to the strains supplied by the band of the *King Alfred*. The officers played the part of hosts admirably and their attention and assiduity contributed to the enjoyment of the company. Joy was unconfined and the programme was gone through all too soon. At eleven o'clock a ship's bell rang out six bells, six hostesses piped all hands to supper, and the official party led the way to supper to the air of "The Boatswain of Old England." The party was composed as under:

H.E. the Governor and Lady May.
Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton and Mrs. Lyon.
Admiral Baron Kaminura and Mrs. Badley.
Rear-Admiral Yatake and Mrs. Rablin.
Major-General Broadwood and Mrs. Gresson.
Rear-Admiral Nomaguchi and Mrs. Badley.
Chief Justice (Hon. Mr. Ross Davis) and Mrs. Ryan.
Commodore Lyon and Mrs. Bedford.
Sir Henry May and Mrs. Tait.
Commodore Jamieson and Mrs. Stopole.
Commodore Plant and Mrs. Prior.

Dancing continued until about two o'clock in the morning.

A report furnished by Inspector Brown showed that the contractor had refused to pay his coolies extra during Chinese New Year, and as they refused to work and other coolies were not available, those from Hongkong and Hongkong had to be engaged to come to Yau-mat and Talmat.

The President stated that on the day in question neither the contractor nor his head foreman could be found, and had it not been for the Hongkong and Mongkok coolies, the rubbish night have remained for two days on the streets. The conservancy work had also been badly done of late. During the present year there had been 668 complaints of the conservancy and scavenging work at Kowloon, and in these circumstances nothing remained but to cancel the contract and forfeit the security to cover the extra expenses incurred in carrying on the work until a new contract could be let. Not only was the contractor not carrying out the terms of his contract, but it would be in the public interest that that contract should be cancelled.

Mr. Hooper moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and that the Board accordingly recommend His Excellency the Governor to exercise the power conferred on him under article 37 of the Scavenging and Conservancy Contract to cancel the contract.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded, and the motion was carried.

The President—You will remember that we gave the trustees one month in which to try to improve matters, but it is obvious from what has happened now that they are doing nothing in the matter. Therefore I think we are quite justified in proceeding at once.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 14th at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately to slightly over Japan and N. China, respectively. Pressure is highest over China to the North of the Lower Yangtze valley. It is still low over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan. Fresh breeze, may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea. Heavy rain for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—E. winds, fresh, fine. N.E. winds, fresh, fine. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouks. Same No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same No. 1.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. G. Wells presided, and there were present—Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (A.M.O.H.) and Mr. W. Downen Bowlands (Secretary).

OFFENSIVE TRADES IN CITY LIMITS.

The President submitted a further minute relative to an application for an offensive trade licence for No. 9, Clarence Terrace. He stated that the question of refusing licences for this district came up at the last meeting, but as they were very small people he thought the Board might agree to allow them to carry on for the time he mentioned. There would probably be no objection to allowing the present applicant to manufacture soap at No. 9 for a period not exceeding four months in order to give him an opportunity of finding new premises. He proposed that no action be taken for four months.

Mr. Hooper seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF BOATS AND STATIONS.

The President put forward a proposal for the re-distribution of boats and boat stations. He explained that it was desirable to do away with the boat station at Jardine's, where there were large accumulations of rubbish on a very narrow road. Under the arrangement he proposed two extra cars and a few extra basket coolies would take the rubbish to Ship Street, where there was a proper bin. The doing away of the station at Jardine's would give an extra boat where it was required, at the Central Market. This would entail extra work on the surface scavenging contractor, but he would be paid at the rate of \$120 a month extra. It was also proposed to do away with another boat station at either Sutherland or Eastern Street.

The proposal to do away with the station at Jardine's was adopted, on the motion of the President seconded by Mr. Ng Hon Tsz.

MATTERS OF URGENCY: A RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

The President said he proposed, on the ground of urgency, to bring forward two papers which were not on the agenda. One was in connection with the outbreak of rinderpest at the Dairy Farm, and the other was in connection with the scavenging and conservancy contract at Kowloon.

Members agreed to the matters being discussed.

Dealing with the first matter, the President stated that it was agreed at a meeting held by the Board on the 15th September, 1909, to appoint a committee with powers to order the immediate slaughter of cattle found to be suffering from rinderpest in the animal depot at Kennedy Town. That committee was composed of the President, the Registrar-General, and Mr. Shelton Hooper. He now proposed that the powers of this committee be extended so that they might declare any place where rinderpest existed an infected area under bylaw 12 of the Importation and Inspection of Animals By-laws.

Mr. Hooper suggested that this power should be given to the committee, and they should report to the next meeting of the Board.

The proposal, embodying the suggestion of Mr. Hooper, was adopted.

Referring to the other urgent matter, the President stated that at a committee meeting held that morning it was decided to request the Board to recommend to His Excellency the Governor the immediate cancellation of Chai Kit's contract owing to the fact that on the 11th instant the Kowloon coolies struck work, thereby causing extra work and inconvenience, and demonstrating that the contractor had no control of his men and his inability to carry on the contract.

A report furnished by Inspector Brown showed that the contractor had refused to pay his coolies extra during Chinese New Year, and as they refused to work and other coolies were not available, those from Hongkong and Hongkong had to be engaged to come to Yau-mat and Talmat.

The President stated that on the day in question neither the contractor nor his head foreman could be found, and had it not been for the Hongkong and Mongkok coolies, the rubbish night have remained for two days on the streets. The conservancy work had also been badly done of late. During the present year there had been 668 complaints of the conservancy and scavenging work at Kowloon, and in these circumstances nothing remained but to cancel the contract and forfeit the security to cover the extra expenses incurred in carrying on the work until a new contract could be let. Not only was the contractor not carrying out the terms of his contract, but it would be in the public interest that that contract should be cancelled.

Mr. Hooper moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and that the Board accordingly recommend His Excellency the Governor to exercise the power conferred on him under article 37 of the Scavenging and Conservancy Contract to cancel the contract.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded, and the motion was carried.

The President—You will remember that we gave the trustees one month in which to try to improve matters, but it is obvious from what has happened now that they are doing nothing in the matter. Therefore I think we are quite justified in proceeding at once.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. The Specialties for the Skin are the jewelry of the face. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 14th February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. K. J. GOMPERTZ
(PUNISHMENT).

COMEDIAN'S CLAIM.

The case in which W. Loehraue, a Scotch comedian, sued L. M. Levy to recover \$890.19, being for salary, money lent and passage money, was called on. There was a counter-claim by the defendant for \$502.51, being as to \$294.57, money advanced to the defendant in Shanghai during the months of July and August, 1909, and as to \$215, balance of a sum of \$415, received at the defendant's benefit performance at Shanghai.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master).

The case for the plaintiff having been concluded.

Mr. Jackson opened the case for the defendant. The engagement of Loehraue was for six weeks only.

His Lordship—And out of that he was four-teen days incapacitated?

Mr. Jackson—Yes.

His Lordship—You say the amendment is a scheme to cover your counter-claim?

Mr. Jackson—Yes. Proceeding, he dealt with the benefit money. It was not likely that he would receive the whole of the money drawn from the benefit performance. Although Loehraue had been in receipt of a salary of \$600 a month, he had been unable to pay his creditors. He did not pay his bill at the Astor House. Defendant had to do that.

Mr. d'Almeida—All these debts have been paid by his recent employer.

Mr. Jackson—Yes. I know who is behind this case.

His Lordship—Well, I don't know.

Mr. Jackson—It is Messrs. Ramos & Ramos. He left our employment because he got an offer of \$500 a month from Ramos & Ramos. That is not denied.

Mr. d'Almeida—There is no evidence of that.

Mr. Jackson again stated that plaintiff had been unable to pay his debts.

Mr. d'Almeida—They have all been paid.

Mr. Jackson—By his employer.

Mr. d'Almeida—Yes, but out of his salary.

Mr. Jackson said if Loehraue could not live on \$600 a month there must be a leakage in other than ordinary channels.

His Lordship—Who said he could not do that?

Mr. Jackson—He has been getting \$600 a month for the last two months and previously he had his wife got \$15 a week in Manila.

Mr. d'Almeida objected to these statements as the debts had been discharged.

Miss Ruby Chrysal, a performer at the Salm Cinema, said she was in Shanghai lately. She opened in April and finished in September.

Mr. Levy was her employer. Her salary had been paid. She had a benefit at the Shanghai Arcade, receiving one-half of the gross takings, her employer defraying the expenses out of his half.

Miss Denis Macaulay had a benefit at Montreux Hall. While she was in the Montreux Hall Loehraue missed several nights through sickness and being drunk. She remembered Loehraue's benefit in August last and immediately afterwards he quit work.

How did he spend his holiday?

By getting drunk.

And he and his wife separated?—Yes.

He lived in hotels?—Yes.

And the child?—It was placed in a convent.

They came together again?—Yes, in a brief night.

Mr. d'Almeida objected to this evidence.

His Lordship, however, thought it formed part of the evidence.

Did Loehraue tell you how much he was to get out of the benefit?—Yes, he was to get half.

You have been in Manila?—I showed there seven months.

How were you paid?—In pesos.

Who paid you?—Mr. Levy.

On any particular day?—On Sunday mornings.

Are those receipts unusual?—We signed on the one piece of paper.

Cross-examined—She was engaged in Australia in 1903 at a salary of £1 a week.

When did you leave Manila?—27th March last year.

With Mr. Levy?—Yes. All the company.

And Mr. Berry was in charge of Mr. Levy's affairs?—Yes.

You don't know how he paid?—I was paid by Mr. Berry.

When did you first see Mr. Loehraue in Shanghai?—On the day he arrived.

He did not stay at the same hotel?—No.

So you only met him at night at the theatre?—Yes.

Mr. Loehraue performed from the 3rd July onwards?—Yes.

Without missing a night?—He missed several.

How many?—Over six nights.

Not more?—I think it was more.

How many?—It was more than six.

More than six might mean 100. Was it seven?—I should say seven at least.

Not more than seven?—Seven that I know of.

What makes you say he was away?—I was told so.

On how many occasions was he drunk?—I have seen Mr. Loehraue drunk three or four times.

Was that during the performance?—It was before the performance.

Did he go on with the performance?—I don't think anybody could climb the stairs if he were drunk.

His Lordship—Do you mean he waited until he was sober or did not go on at all?—He did not go on at all.

Miss Nellie Marshall said she was staying at the same hotel and performing at the same place in Shanghai. She knew Loehraue missed several performances through illness. He was ill through drink.

Cross-examined: Were you ever drunk at any performance?—No, that's nice.

You don't drink I suppose?—I have my drink when I want it.

Examination continued. She knew Loehraue was drunk on three occasions. She knew he was in bed on three occasions when she left for the hall.

Defendant gave evidence on the lines of his solicitor's opening statement.

His Lordship, basing his decision on the unprejudiced evidence of the two witnesses, gave judgment for Levy on the claim and counter-claim.

JUDGE AND SOLICITOR.

Some strong comments were made by the Pseudo Judge yesterday in the Supreme Court.

A case in which Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Hinds were interested had been set down as second on Monday's list, but the first having been called this should naturally have commenced at 10 o'clock.

When the case was called at that hour only Mr. Hinds was in attendance, and in reply to his Lordship explained that Mr. Gardiner had in the interval seen his Lordship's clerk and arranged for the case to come on after another which had been fixed for 12.30.

His Lordship said that would not do. Later Mr. Gardiner appeared and said he had experienced great difficulty in communicating with his client on account of China New Year.

His Lordship—He has not heard from you, then?

Mr. Gardiner—I did not think so, my Lord.

Mr. Hinds—My interpreter tells me he has been in Court this morning.

Mr. Gardiner—Oh, yes; there he is.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—Why didn't you appear at the proper time?

Mr. Gardiner—I was here at 9.30 and told your Lordship's clerk I thought it would be better if our case came on second.

His Lordship—But you cannot put off case like that. I don't think you were treating the Court properly.

Mr. Gardiner—I did not think I was impeding the Court at all.

His Lordship—But your case was first when the other fell off. As it is, I have waited for nearly a quarter of an hour doing nothing. I have a good mind to put you off until the afternoon now and go on with Loehraue's case. I am not so sure whether I should not make you pay the costs of the morning for not being in time.

Mr. Gardiner—I was here at 10 o'clock and understood things were properly arranged.

Mr. Hinds—I beg your pardon. You did not see me until you had made this arrangement and put the case off.

The hearing was fixed for later in the day.

CANE WAREHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

At about 12.30 yesterday morning, an alarm of fire called the fire brigade to Wanchai. The outbreak occurred in a warehouse, near the Bowring Canal, which was stocked with "Partridge" cane, a brand used in the manufacture of umbrella handles. The fire had a firm hold before the brigade was summoned, and the material, being highly inflammable, burned rapidly, so that when the firemen arrived they were too late to save any of the stock. Their efforts, however, were directed towards the adjoining buildings, to which the flames were spreading, and after strenuous exertion they succeeded in saving them. Of the warehouse destroyed, only the four walls remain. The stock burned was valued at \$11,000, and it is understood there was no insurance on the building. A party of German blue-jackets, under a Lieutenant, who were despatched to render assistance, did good work, and their help was appreciated by the firemen.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A SOLICITOR.

The hearing of the charges preferred against two Chinese, one a clerk in the Land Office, in connection with the obtaining from Mr. John Hastings, the sum of \$24,000 with intent to defraud, was continued before Mr. J. L. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. B. L. Bayley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the first defendant, and the second was represented by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master).

Mr. G. H. Walsman, an official in the Law Office, stated that the signatures of Mr. Bruce Shepherd on a Crown lease produced were forgeries. The lease exhibited had been issued from the Land Office. An item, No. 1272, in the Land Office register, was written over an erasure. This should have been initiated by the Land Officer, but was not.

The item was not in the handwriting of Mr. Jacks, Mr. Bruce Shepherd or witness. Entries in this register were usually made by the Land Officer or his assistant. They had been made by a clerk when the Land Officer was standing over him. Entry 1272 was not made by his authority. Each entry in the register was ticked by the Assistant Land Officer a red ink, and there was no such tick opposite 1272.

Further evidence with regard to Land Office books was taken, and the hearing was adjourned.

THE RACES.

The annual race meeting opens to-day, the first race starting at 11.30. The two and the Ross stables seem likely to be placed a most of the events, and beyond this no prediction can be made with any assurance.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

11th February.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

The New Year was celebrated here yesterday with the usual forms and ceremonies. All business was suspended and only a few stalls were engaged in trade. The people here seem to celebrate the New Year much more quietly than do the Chinese in Singapore and other places in the South. Last night there was much firing of crackers, it being a custom here for the people to get up at an unearthly hour and worship the gods, after which a feast is taken. There will be no issue of the native Press for a few days.

ARMS FOR KWONGSUI.

The Governor of Kwongsi has telegraphed to the Viceroy that the defences of the Kwongsi province are in a very poor state, and he solicits immediate assistance in putting things in order. He has sent in a request for ten thousand rifles, several modern cannons and a plentiful supply of ammunition. The Viceroy has ordered the Director of the Provincial Arsenal to report on the number of the required articles in stock and no arms will be sent to the western province until this report has been made.

SHOOTING THE POLICE.

There has been a serious affray between the police and public in Shek Wan, a large village in the Nam Hoi District. A gambling house had been in the village for a long time and monopolised the trade when a new one was opened in competition. The matter of the first house did not like this and got together a number of villagers and with them proceeded to loot the new house. They met with sturdy resistance, and the police, who have but recently been established in this place, came to the aid of the party who were attacked. There was a deal of shooting and one policeman was fatally shot and three more seriously wounded. The Red Cross Society's doctor was summoned from Foshan and the injured men received treatment. The Nam Hoi Magistrate considered the affray of such importance that he personally went to the village to hold the investigation.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.

During the last Moon a new daily paper is to be published in the City bearing the title of "Kwong Tung Kung Tin Po". The object of this paper is said to be the enlightenment of the people and the furthering of the cause of reform. Articles of special value are to occupy a prominent place in this publication, and having instead of ordinary literary style is to be the weapon used to call the readers' attention to these evils.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Since the establishment of the new system of training the troops has come into vogue, many of those who were officers under the old system are now without positions. The Minister of War states that among these are several who are of whose services it is fully to deprive the State. He has therefore commanded that any such officers may apply for a new to be given him, and when all the applicants have given in their names a selection will be made. Candidates must not exceed a certain age, and they must be proficient in reading and writing. A medical certificate warranting sound health and a constitution capable of withstanding fatigue is also required from each man.

OPPIUM WELLES IN TROUBLE.

In Tin Ping Street there is a prepared opium shop which has been closed for a long time. The man in charge lately bought 20 tons of the drug from a man in Tai See Po, and proceeded to retail the same privately. He was caught in the act by a constable and charged with selling opium without a licence. The man from whom he bought it was also charged with unlawfully selling the drug to the accused. At the trial several difficulties cropped up and the headman of the prepared opium sellers' guild was called in for a conference. He sided with the accused, and suggested that they be discharged. The Taoist of Police then placed the matter in the hands of the Director of the Anti-Opium Bureau. That official found that both the accused were equally guilty, and fined them each \$100. The man from Tai See Po paid up and was discharged, but he from Tin Ping Street was unable to find the money, so he is still in custody.

TROUBLE AT TUNG-KWON.

The Chief of Police of the Tung-kwon District is in bad odour with the inhabitants. Being an up-to-date man, he wished to secure greater police protection for the town and surrounding villages and proposed to do so by a tax on all the houses. For this purpose he divided the houses into nine classes according to the rent paid for each. The first-class houses were to pay a tax of \$2 per month, while the lowest class were to pay five cents. The people resented this innovation and proceeded to hold a demonstration before the chief police station. The officer directed the constables to strike the people with their batons and drive them off. As there was some difficulty in getting this done the enraged official picked up a gun and pointed it at the crowd. At this critical moment the Tung-kwon Magistrate and Brigadier-General arrived and calmed the police officer's fire. The Magistrate then addressed the people and they dispersed. The offending tax has since been withdrawn.

SECRET SOCIETY.

A member of a secret society was lately arrested at Tung-kwon. At the trial the man said he had been induced to join owing to the persuasion of a friend named Li, who was the real chief of the association. The police tried to capture Li, but without success. They then hit on a plan which was a good example of the queer methods of Chinese police procedure. They got the man already in custody to write a letter to Li on some business connected with the Society. They then coached up a soldier in the passwords, &c., and disguised him to look like one of the society's members. They then sent him to find Li with the letter. By means of his passwords and disguise he soon came in the wanted man's company and effected his arrest.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

NAVY LEAGUE.

Two matches were played in connection with the above competition yesterday afternoon. In the first the flag ship team defeated Bedford by three goals to nil. In the second game Monmouth were defeated by Alderby three goals to one, and the result of this game puts King Alfred in a most formidable position at the top of the league table.

H.K. LEAGUE.

A Coy. and B Coy. met on the Parade ground yesterday afternoon, and the game ended in a draw two goals being divided. Spice and Rafferty were the goal scorers.

H.K. SHIELD FOOTBALL.

The protest by the Seppers against Alderby was upheld by the Shield Committee and the title awarded to B.E.

RIOTS AT CANTON.

Since China New Year Canton has been in a state of disturbance which has at times assumed a very serious aspect and has already resulted in some loss of life. The disturbance is traced to a police officer interfering in a dispute between a soldier and a palanquin carrier. The soldier and the palanquin carrier were both parties taking sides in a quarrel between two groups of soldiers. A policeman was killed. However, darkness put an end to the fighting, but not for long, as it was resumed in the morning by the soldiers, who had been reinforced. Attacking every policeman they met in the streets. The police were called to offer resistance to the soldiers, whose numbers were so great that the police were practically powerless. By this time the authorities had closed the city gates to be closed and Admiral Li was sent for. On his arrival he failed to induce the soldiers to lay down their arms and the rioting continued for a time. It broke out afresh on Saturday, when several fights took place and although the outlook is not very bright it is expected that the strengthening of the military guards will quell this disturbance. The Shanghai guards were also on duty to protect the residents from any further outbreaks.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Knox's proposal for "taking the Manchurian out of Eastern politics" has met with the reception which we anticipated from the two Powers most nearly concerned. Japan and Russia have but lately waged the most terrible war of modern times, largely for the control of the great line built by Russia under the Chinese concession of 1896.

By the terms of the peace, which they could not ignore, the line was divided between them. Russia retained her rights over the "Chinese Eastern" while Japan has succeeded in securing the "South Manchurian" section. Both the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries did not consider it clear that their Government should relinquish the continued control of these railways in accordance with the original Chinese concession in any way incompatible with their adherence to the doctrine of the "open door." There is abundant evidence to show the importance which each of them attaches to the rights secured and defined at so great a cost. In spite of the heavy burden imposed upon her finances by the war and by its consequences, Russia has not shrunk from the expenditure involved in doubling the track of the Trans-Siberian line. The determination to retain the line, which she undertook this operation in very unfavourable circumstances, does not suggest that she is likely to acquiesce in any such scheme as that now presented to her. Mr. Knox practically invites her to surrender her control over a section of this railway about 800 miles long, which stretches right across Manchuria from the western border to the eastern border at a point not far from Vladivostok. And for this he asks her to give up the line which she has acquired by her possession of the Pacific Ocean. Had she her position and her position and policy in the Far East compatible with such a surrender, which she needed for other purposes, to increasing the carrying power of the road. The attitude of Japan has been equally significant. She has shown by the whole course of her diplomatic action for the last three years her immense value which she attaches to the portion of the line which constitutes one of the chief material fruits of her victories. The action of Russia and the conduct of Japan have been known of necessity to all the world, and neither has given the smallest sign of willingness to forego for a pecuniary compensation any of the rights it claims over the Manchurian railways.

So soon as Mr. Knox's project was made public we anticipated very clearly our response that neither Japan nor Russia would see her way to accept it in the form to which Mr. Knox reached us from our Tokyo and St. Petersburg Correspondents show that this expectation was fully justified. Mr. Knox acknowledges, what indeed is manifest enough, that the co-operation of both Powers is indispensable to the success of his plan. Neither of them, it is clear, has slightest desire to be relieved of the onerous responsibilities they now bear in the way which he suggests. They are not, and cannot be, insensitive to the advantages of the position which they occupy more than compensate them for their drawbacks. The Press of both countries speaks with practically the same voice on the question. Neither in Tokyo nor in the Russian capital will it hear of transferring the control of the railway to any hands but those which have acquired it. The tone of the Japanese newspapers may be judged from the fact that some of them have been busy in a comparison of the step taken by the Government of Washington with the action of France, Germany, and Russia in 1895, when they intervened to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victory over China. That, of course, is a mere outburst of irritation. Indeed the same newspapers themselves recognize that the intentions of America are really peaceable, while they "unmistakably" declare her proposal to be wholly impractical. The former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Hayashi, is said also to have recalled the action of the three Powers in 1895 and to have

described Mr. Knox's project as involving the confliction of the Powers of the right of Japan in Manchuria. The language of the St. Petersburg newspaper is not less clear or less firm. With the *Noroye Vremya*, the chief newspaper of the Empire, at their head, the overwhelming majority of them protest that Russia cannot dream of abandoning the control of her communication with Vladivostok.

The position of the other Powers interested was not more difficult to foresee than was that of Japan and Russia. It is determined by their alliances and their understandings. All of them, of course, approve the principle laid down by Mr. Knox, but to all of them the practical difficulties in the application of his scheme are painfully clear. They are constrained to look upon that project as Utopian—so Utopian that most European statesmen, we imagine, must feel considerable surprise that it should have been put forward and made public by the responsible Minister of one of the greatest of world Powers without the customary precaution of "sounding" beforehand the two Governments whose interests it so directly affects. By his neglect to do so he must cause considerable embarrassment to all the Governments he has addressed. There is, of course, no reason whatever to believe that the British Government have in any way committed themselves to its acceptance. Our alliance with Japan and our *entente* with Russia made it incumbent upon us not to do so without full deliberation and consultation with the Governments of Tokyo and of St. Petersburg. The conduct of the French Government would appear to be determined in like manner by the Franco-Russian alliance and the Franco-Japanese *entente*. Indeed, the long article in the *Temps* to which our Paris Correspondent alluded the other day shows very plainly that France does not regard the scheme in its present shape with approval, and that she will not say or do anything to support it without the concurrence of her Russian ally. Germany's attitude is fundamentally one of greater detachment, since she was never a member in connection with the Anglo-German Agreement of 1902, she steadily refused to include Manchuria within its operation, but she also recognizes that the question is whether Japan and Russia will consent to Mr. Knox's proposals. It may perhaps be doubted whether Berlin would extend to them even the limited and guarded measure of favour which she has allowed to appear, were the Japanese to adopt the ideas which have been put forward by a Japanese newspaper and make the counter-proposal that internationalisation should apply not merely to the railways in Manchuria, but to all railways throughout the Chinese Empire. According to the *Temps* that idea has been entertained by some Japanese in high positions. While Japan and Russia agree in repudiating the wider proposal advocated by Mr. Knox, it is noteworthy that neither country appears to meet that for the joint handing of the railways to Chinese authorities. Japan has with an absolute *non possumus*. That is a hopeful sign that large as their interests are in this whole question of Manchurian railways, they are not disposed to approach it in a narrow and impractical temper. It has been stated, we believe rightly, in some well-informed quarters, that in his original communication to the Powers Mr. Knox introduced this smaller proposal as an alternative to his larger scheme. But he made no mention of it in his public statement at Washington, and it would therefore seem perhaps be premature to discuss it more closely at present. *The Times*.

CHINA'S DEMAND FOR PHILIPPINE TIMBER.

The following is taken from the Manila *Cablenews*—

"One of the most favourable factors for the development of the Philippine timber industry in China is the fact that the Empire of the Philippines has the best reputation for quality and price. An agent of the Bureau of Forestry, whom Major Allen sent to study the Chinese timber market. The report goes on to say that the importance of this factor is due to the reliance the Chinese place on reputation, taking into consideration more than anything else price when they are making a purchase. It is therefore of the first importance that this reputation, which has taken years to acquire, should be carefully maintained. This can be done in two principal ways. First by giving only well-seasoned wood to China, thus giving Philippine woods a great advantage over those from Singapore, which are generally shipped green; and by grouping the Philippine woods according to quality or selling each under a distinct name. In addition, only suitable woods should be recommended for different purposes.

"The native supply of Chinese woods consists chiefly of pine, fir and similar woods, used mostly in the form of poles. The price is now about double what it was 20 years ago, and with the development of telephones and telegraphs there will be a demand for hundreds of thousands of poles from foreign forests. Oregon pine, from the Pacific Coast, is now the most widely used imported wood; but it is said to be only the poorest qualities which are shipped to China. In fact, 'China quality' has been described as being more or less a sweeping of the mill-logs, which the owners are glad to get rid of at any price.

"Next in importance comes the Japanese woods, which also have been sold at very low prices, but the quality is reported to be very low, the wood deteriorates quickly when exposed to decay or white ants, and the national Bureau of Forestry is greatly restricting the cut from the Japanese forests.

"A third Japan, the largest amount of wood used in China is known as Singapore Hardwood and Singapore Redwood, although sometimes the Borneo or Malacca Hardwood. All of these woods are obtained in South China, and very little in the Yangtze Valley on the north. On the whole, they do not have a very good reputation, chiefly due to any lack of standard for comparison. For example, under the name of Singapore Hardwood are found woods of greatly varying quality, and so it happens that when a wood is required for any special characteristic, such as durability, a wood with entirely different properties may be supplied.

"Among other sources from which China imports its wood Borneo sends hardwoods in the form of rough, unseasoned logs. Teak comes from 10 to 24 inches square, and 18 feet long, selling at Shanghai for \$60.00 to \$70.00, gold, per thousand board feet. For the finest blackwood furniture the most common wood is Bangkok Redwood. This is sold by weight, a 'picul' (133-1/3 pounds), bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.10 gold. Of course, the common Chinese furniture is made of native Chinese woods, and also are the wheelbarrows and other vehicles so extensively used in China, and which must be constructed of heavy, strong timbers to withstand the jolting over Chinese roads. Japanese woods are competing for this purpose, and especially since new roads are being opened up and traffic is increasing, there is no reason why Philippine timber should not also enter into extensive use.

"Another factor for Philippine woods is the Japanese desire for Philippine woods is the Japanese demand for Philippine woods is the Japanese demand, and of course the Philippine woods can enjoy the same advantage in this respect as timber from the Pacific Coast of America."

FACIAL HUMOUR READILY CURED

Two Coys Contracted Ringworm at Same Time—One was Treated Professionally to No Avail—Other Perfectly Cured by Cuticura.

MARKED CONTRAST IN FAVOUR OF CUTICURA

"At the end of July our boy was sleeping with a little friend and a few days after it was noticed that they both had ringworm. Knowing the value of the Cuticura Remedies, we bought a box of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment and started using them without delay. The ringworm grew larger on his face until it was the size of a dollar and then disappeared. On the 14th of September we went back to school again with the face perfectly clear and free from blemish. We quite expected him to be from school at least six months. He had one Cuticura Pill a day, after dinner, besides being so clean and free from any objectionable appearance, as for instance the other child was taken to a doctor, who said he was doing no good. We cannot say too highly of Cuticura. Ointment, 38, Grayville Rd., Birkbeck, England, Sept. 25, 1908."



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For preserving, purifying and beautifying the face, neck, hands, and feet, for removing pimples, freckles, and all skin blemishes, for preventing the same, as well as for the treatment of eczema, itching, inflamed, and cracked surfaces, and other uses which readily suggest themselves to women. Cuticura, Soap and Ointment, Cuticura Pills, are indispensable.

Chinese Remedies are not to be trusted. The British Dispensary, Ltd., 21, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, is the only reliable source for Cuticura. It is sold by all chemists and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura is a registered trademark. Cuticura, Soap and Ointment, Cuticura Pills, are sold by all chemists and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura is a registered trademark. Cuticura, Soap and Ointment, Cuticura Pills, are sold by all chemists and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura is a registered trademark.

INTERPORT SPORTS AT MANILA.

THE TENNIS MATCHES.

We extract the following from the Manila *Cablenews* of the 10th inst.:

"The tennis fans have been witnessing some good games in connection with the Carnival. Yesterday morning a round robin of singles was played on the courts of the Manila Club. Mr. Carr and Captain Crawford represented Hongkong, Major Sheldon and Mr. W. O. Boothby defended the honour of the Manila Athletic Association, and Messrs. Macpherson and Radford represented the Manila Club. The results were as follows: Hongkong, games won, 46; The Manila Athletic Association, games won, 35; The Manila Club, games won, 24.

To-morrow afternoon T. B. Norris representing Manila and Mr. Carr representing Hongkong will play a match on the courts of the Manila Club.

Friday morning at ten o'clock Mr. Carr and Captain Crawford representing Hongkong and Major Sheldon and

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Nippon Mail with the American mail, left Shanghai and may be expected here tomorrow at 7 a.m.
The Delta, with the English mail of the 21st January, left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 12th January, and for despatch overland on the 19th January.

| FOR | PER | DATE |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haitian | Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Saigon | Taitung | Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA AND VANCOUR (B.C.) | Monteagle | Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M. |
| SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE | | |
| Europe, &c. India via Taitouin | | Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M. |
| (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) | | |
| (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) | | |
| Macao | Sui Tai | Tuesday, 15th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Manila | Taitung | Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Amoy and Shanghai | Taitung | Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Taitung | Tuesday, 15th, 4.00 P.M. |
| Singapore, Penang and Colombo | Mishima Maru | Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Auping | Saiku Maru | Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Hoihow and Hainplog | Saiku Maru | Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Swatow | Haikun | Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M. |
| Hongkong | Haikun | Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Singapore, Penang and Bombay | Haikun | Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Kumano Maru | Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Fookang | Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Macao | Sui Tai | Wednesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui | Saiku Maru | Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai | Saiku Maru | Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M. |

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TODAY.
Noon-Hongkong Jockey Club Races—First Day.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 18th Feb.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
Friday, 18th Feb.—Hongkong A.D.C. present "The Tormentor" at the Theatre.
Saturday, 19th Feb.—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall.
Saturday, 26th Feb.—29th Ordinary Annual Meeting of Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th March.—Hongkong Horticultural Society Annual Show, 14th March.—Fourth Annual Prize Meeting of China United Service Rifle Association, at Kowloon City and King's Park Ranges.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 15th to 21st, 1910.

| Hour | High Water | Low Water |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| Hour | Height | Height |
| 12.00 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 1.00 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| 2.00 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| 3.00 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| 4.00 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| 5.00 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| 6.00 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| 7.00 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| 8.00 | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| 9.00 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| 10.00 | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| 11.00 | 3.4 | 1.4 |
| 12.00 | 3.6 | 1.6 |
| 1.00 | 3.8 | 1.8 |
| 2.00 | 4.0 | 2.0 |
| 3.00 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| 4.00 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| 5.00 | 4.6 | 2.6 |
| 6.00 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| 7.00 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| 8.00 | 5.2 | 3.2 |
| 9.00 | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| 10.00 | 5.6 | 3.6 |
| 11.00 | 5.8 | 3.8 |
| 12.00 | 6.0 | 4.0 |

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 14th.

| Barometer | Thermometer | Humidity | Wind Direction | Force | Weather |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------------|-------|---------|
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |
| 30.03 | 80.15 | 80.08 | 72 | 72 | 87 |

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 14th.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| ON LONDON— | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1.9 | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1.9 | |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight | 1.9 | |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months sight | 1.9 | |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 1.9 | |
| Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight | 1.9 | |
| ON PARIS— | | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2.21 | |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 2.24 | |
| ON CANTON— | | |
| On demand | 1.79 | |
| ON NEW YORK— | | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 4.22 | |
| Credits, at 60 days sight | 4.32 | |
| ON BOMBAY— | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1.30 | |
| Bank, on demand | 1.31 | |
| ON CALCUTTA— | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1.30 | |
| Bank, on demand | 1.31 | |
| ON SHANGHAI— | | |
| Bank, at sight | 7.42 | |
| Private, 30 days sight | 7.58 | |
| ON YOKOHAMA— On demand | 8.62 | |
| ON MANILA— On demand—Pesos | 86 | |
| ON SINGAPORE— On demand | 105 | |
| ON BATAVIA— On demand | 7.42 | |
| ON HANKOW— On demand | 7.42 | |
| ON SAIGON— On demand | 7.42 | |
| ON BANGKOK— On demand | 7.42 | |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate | \$ 11 | |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael | \$ 8.8 | |
| 34 1/2 SILVER, per oz. | 2.34 | |
| SUBSIDIARY COIN. | | |
| | | per cent |
| Old Shanghai | 20 cents pieces | \$ 3.00 |
| Chinese | 20 | \$ 3.00 |
| Hongkong | 20 | \$ 2.20 |
| Hongkong | 10 | \$ 2.20 |